23. *M. peronæus longus*, ... 0·68 oz.
Origin; from external condyle of the femur, and by means of fascia, from the head of the fibula.
Insertion; by a tendon passing over the outer groove on the upper surface of the os calcis, and thence outwards, downwards, and inwards to the under sides of the tarsal ends of the 1st and 5th metatarsal bones.
This muscle assists the flexors in the feathering action of the great toe in swimming.
24. *M. peronæus brevis*, ... 0·56 oz.
Origin; outer side of fibula.
Insertion; by means of a tendon passing over the inner groove on the upper surface of the *os calcis*, and thence outwards and downwards to the outer side of the tarsal end of the 5th metatarsal bone.
The fibres of this muscle are blended with those of the *flexor digitorum communis*; and it acts as a pure abductor of the little toe, in the plane of the tibia and fibula.

PART III.—MUSCLES OF MASTICATION.

1. *M. digastricus*, ... 0·72 oz.
2. *M. massetericus externus*, ... 0·33 oz.
The external fibres are directed upwards and forwards.
3. *MM. temporalis et massetericus internus*,. . . . . 1·83 oz.
The temporal muscle cannot be separated from the internal fibres of the *masseter*, which are directed downwards, and somewhat backwards.
4. *M. pterygoideus internus*, ... 0·33 oz.
The fibres of this muscle are parallel to those of the external *masseter*.
5. *M. pterygoideus externus*, ... 0·03 oz

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1864.

The REV. JOHN H. JELLETT, A. M., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Sir WILLIAM WILDE, read a paper

ON THE ANTIQUITIES AND HUMAN REMAINS FOUND IN THE COUNTY OF DOWN, IN 1780, AND DESCRIBED BY THE COUNTESS OF MOIRA IN THE "ARCHÆOLOGIA," VOL. VII.

IN the autumn of 1780, the body of a female, clothed in antique woollen costume, was discovered in a bog, at the eastern foot of Drumkeragh Mountain, in the barony of Kinalearty, and county of Down, the circumstances attending which, as well as the character of the costume, have been described by the distinguished Countess of Moira, in a letter, forwarded to the Society of Antiquaries in London, in 1783. That com-

munication has been long known to Irish antiquarians, and appreciated for its learning and patriotism; and I myself and others have often regretted that that remarkable discovery had not taken place in our own times, so that an opportunity might have been afforded us of examining the costume, or procuring it for the Museum of the Academy. Owing, however, to the liberality of one of our members, the Earl of Granard, the great-grandson* of the original describer of these remains, I am now enabled to present to the Museum of the Academy the great bulk of the articles which came into the possession of Lady Moira nearly eighty-four years ago. From an examination of some of these specimens, it is manifest that a series of "Warp lifts," supposed to be a comparatively modern invention, was in use in Ireland when these articles were manufactured.

In the memoir in the "Archæologia" it is said that the human figure referred to was found buried in hard gravel, beneath 4½ feet of bog, "and that upon and about the bones there were many garments." It was also stated that the circumstances under which the body was found showed evidences of burial; and also that the bog had been some years previously nearly eleven feet deep in that spot. I have, however, been by long experience so accustomed to receive with great caution all accounts of such matters afforded by the peasantry, even where a shorter interval has existed between the discovery and the recital than that recorded by Lady Moira, that I think we must receive with caution details of that nature.

The hair of the individual was long, silky, and of a deep chestnut colour; but how far this brownish-auburn tint is the original shade of the hair, or the result of the bog colouring, is questionable. Its present hue would be much coveted in our own day. The plait was formed of three strands, interwoven after the manner depicted in the adjoining woodcut, and closely resembles the mode of wearing the hair in vogue among children and young girls a few years ago. The entire plait is now fourteen inches long.

No. 1.

All the articles of costume described by Lady Moira were woollen—thus indicating that at the period to which they refer there was no linen or other vegetable fabric employed in that part of the country. What their original colours may have been it is now difficult to determine; but at present they present several varieties of brown, from a dark orange, through the various shades of russet and sienna, to a colour almost black. More, however, may be gleaned from the texture, and manufacture, and pattern of the fabrics, than from the colour. All the seams and hems are made good with woollen thread of the same colour

* Lady Elizabeth Hastings, Baroness Hastings and Hungerford, &c., in her own right, and Countess of Moira, was mother to Lady Selina Rawdon Hastings, Countess of Granard, from whom the present Earl inherited those portions of costume and hair referred to in the text.

as the texture which they joined; and as there are some evidences of patching and mending, we must conjecture either that the materials were obtained with difficulty, or that the person was of inferior rank. In fineness, as well as quality and pattern, they vary exceedingly. Ten specimens have been preserved, and each differs from the other in colour, grist of thread, and arrangement in weaving. Some of them were evidently the chief garments of the person, and were intended for warmth and protection, while others appear to have been of a decorative character. The accompanying illustrations represent the most remarkable of these patterns.

No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 2, accurately figured in this engraving, is a coarse camlet, probably the petticoat, in which the threads of the weft are hard and well twisted, but those of the warp are much thicker and softer. They intermingle, not as in a homogeneous piece of weaving, like modern cloth or linen, but having the warp standing in high relief, so as to present a corded surface, like that which is known in modern phraseology as "rep," and which is not unlike coarse Egyptian linen.

No. 3 is of a finer quality, but nearly of the same colour and closeness. The pattern is what is termed herringbone, and the weaving superior in quality to the foregoing. The portion under consideration has been much patched, and a piece of the same manufacture forms a patch upon the long strip of the following.

No. 4.

No. 5.

No. 4 is a thin, loosely woven, and open huckaback, as shown in the

foregoing cut; it has a broad thick hem running along the edge; in colour it is nearly of a tint with the two preceding patterns.

Somewhat like No. 2, is a beautiful soft fragment, with a diaper twill, and of a light warm colour, partaking of a shade of orange. It probably formed a part of the cloak or mantle. Of the same colour, but of a light serge texture, there is a small fragment of woollen stuff still remaining; likewise some portion of cording, apparently used in tieing or confining the dress.

The two remaining articles are of extreme interest. One of these, No. 5, is evidently a fragment of a light gauzy woollen veil, of the most delicate texture, and which it was believed by Lady Moira was of a greenish colour when first brought to light. The other, No. 6, is a piece of very closely woven hard firm thick mohair camlet of hair, not wool, and having on its outer surface rows of elevations, from each knob of which depended a small black tab, so that originally the cloth must have presented an ermine appearance. The colour is now a reddish-brown, but the remains of the tabs are quite black. This may have been part of the tunic. Even during the present century ladies' cloaks, tippets, and pellerines, and gentlemen's dressing gowns, were ornamented with ermine-like appendages of this nature.

No. 6.

The Rev. Samuel Haughton, M. D., F. R. S., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, read a paper—

On an Approximate Method, founded on Observation, of Determining the Daily Excretion of Urea in Health and Disease.

The researches of chemists and physiologists, in recent times, have demonstrated that all the nitrogen received by the body in food is eliminated by the kidneys; and that the supposition that the skin or lungs contribute, except in very small proportions, to this elimination, is erroneous. This important fact, based upon very accurate experiments, would seem to render more necessary than it is considered usually to be the determination of the amount of Urea excreted in health and disease.

To find the Urea in a given liquid, requires a combination of qualities and circumstances that can only rarely occur to the practical physician.

1. He must be a good chemist.
2. He must have a chemical laboratory at his disposal.
3. He must have thirty-five minutes to spare on each case in which he determines the Urea by Liebig's nitrate of mercury process.